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OUR GLORIOUS "ERES", Rockets RS-82, M-8, RS-132, M-13 and launchers RO-82 and RO-132

About forty years have passed since the Rocket Research Institute (RNII) developed designs and manufactured pilot batches of 82 and 132-mm "eres", that is, rockets (PC), as well as launchers for them. They were intended for arming fighter, assault and bomber aircraft and ground forces.

In 1939, it was decided to conduct military tests of jet weapons. For this, a squadron of five I-16 fighters was allocated, under each wing of which they installed four installations of the "flute" type (see "MK" No. 2, 1977) with PC-82 missile shells hanging on them. At this time, in the Mongolian People's Republic in the region of the Khalkhin-Gol River, Japanese militarists provoked a military conflict. The squadron was sent there under the command of test pilot N.I. Zvonarev. For more convenient observation of experimental aircraft from the ground and from security and cover aircraft, special identification marks - circles - were applied on their fuselages.

The squadron flew into the first air battle. Soon, the pilots noticed a group of Japanese fighters significantly outnumbered. A kilometer from the enemy aircraft, at the command of N. I. Zvonarev, the pilots fired missiles in one gulp. One Japanese plane was shot down and the survivors turned back in panic.

The Japanese aviation tried to carry out the next attack at low altitude, knowing that in such conditions the fire of anti-aircraft batteries was ineffective. The squadron of N. I. Zvonarev again met them with a volley of missiles, and again, having lost one car, the enemy aircraft turned. Without realizing what the matter was, the Japanese command gave a strict order to their pilots not to engage in combat with fighters with circles drawn on their fuselages.

Upon learning of this order, our command decided to inflict on all I-16 fighters, even not armed with missiles, the same circles as on the planes of N. I. Zvonarev's squadron. This military trick greatly contributed to the success in air battles against enemy aircraft.

For fourteen sorties, five of our fighters shot down thirteen Japanese aircraft. Samurai pilots tried to shoot down or land at least one of our prototypes on their territory, but they did not succeed - the secrecy of the weapon was preserved. The military tests carried out were highly appreciated by the command. And rocket shells and installations were adopted for arming our fighter aircraft.

Bomber and ground attack aircraft also conducted military tests at test ranges of larger-caliber missiles - PC-132, suspended on four of the same "flute" type installations under each wing. The results were approved, and the RS-132 projectile was adopted by bomber and assault aviation.

Thus, the Soviet Air Force, before the war with Nazi Germany, received powerful jet armament, which until 1943 was not in any army in the world.

The government of the USSR and the Communist Party highly appreciated the work of the creators of rocket weapons, having awarded them orders and medals, and Yu. A. Pobedonostsev,

V. A. Artemiev, L. E. Schwartz, I. I. Gwai, F. N. Poida, A. M. Pavlenko, A. S. Popov, A. S. Ponomarenko, L. P. Lobachev, A. F. Malov March 14, 1941 by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR were awarded the State Prize.

Rocket projectiles had a significant advantage over barreled artillery, since they made it possible to create a powerful heavy barrage of fire over a large area in tens of seconds. At the same time, they were inferior to artillery in accuracy and firing range. Therefore, in 1938, the RNII was given a technical assignment for the development of more powerful than the RS-132 and RS-82 rockets and mobile launch systems for arming ground forces.

The creation of these shells was directed by L. E. Schwartz and Yu. A. Pobedonostsev, and the development of launch systems was directed by I. I. Gwai.

The RNII has developed and tested several versions of both rockets and launching mobile systems for them at test ranges. Great importance was attached to the new weapon. His trials were attended by marshals and prominent military leaders - K. E. Voroshilov, S. K. Timoshenko, N. N. Voronov, K. A. Meretskov, S. M. Budyonny, G. K. Zhukov, G. I. Kulik other. They commended the scientists' work. The decision was made on serial production.

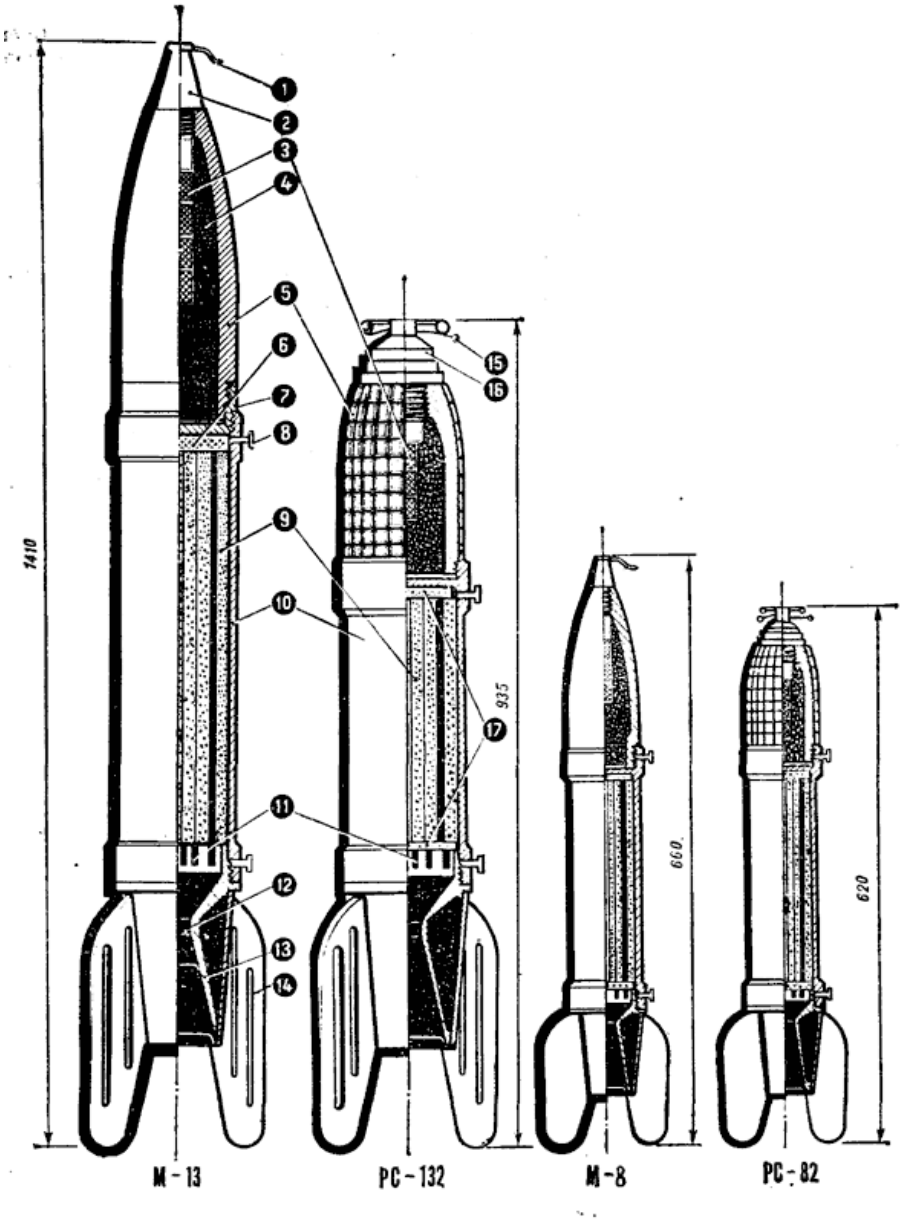
Along with the air-to-air shells, the RNII created 82-mm M-8 shells and prototype launchers for the ground forces. Later, with the participation of designers from the same institute, the factories manufactured launchers on a BM-8-48 vehicle for launching 48 missiles and on T-40 and T-60 tanks for launching 24 missiles. The last launcher received the code BM-8-24.

The RNII also carried out work to improve 132-mm shells for the ground forces. For the creation of the M-13 projectile and the BM-13-16 launcher, the government again awarded orders and medals to a large group of workers, and the leaders were awarded the State Prize.

From the first volley of fire in the war against fascism, the actions of the missile system, affectionately called Katyusha by the troops, surpassed all expectations.

Thus, scientists, engineers, designers and workers who created and manufactured this formidable rocket weapon contributed to the victory of our armed forces in the defeat of Hitler's fascism.

A. PONOMARENKO



1 - fuse retaining ring, 2 - GVMZ fuse, 3 - detonator checker, 4 - explosive charge, 5 - head part, 6 - igniter, 7 - chamber bottom, 8 - guide pin, 9 - powder rocket charge, 10 - missile part , 11 - grate, 12 - nozzle critical section, 13 - nozzle, 14 - stabilizer, 15 - remote fuse pin, 16 - AGDT remote fuse, 17 - igniter.

By the end of 1939, the I-15 and I-153 fighters had rocket armament, on which guides were installed to launch eight 82 mm caliber shells. Six RS-82s were suspended on the I-16 (type 24). The SB bombers were armed with ten 132-mm rockets, the Su-2 with six RS-82, and the R-5 scouts with eight RS-82.

During the Great Patriotic War, eight RS-82s or eight RS-132s were installed on a single Il-2 attack aircraft - four on each side of the fuselage under the wings on ribs No. 9, 10, 11 and No. 12. Only four RS- were suspended on a two-seater aircraft. 82 or four RS-132 on ribs No. 9 and No. 10. In addition to the RS-82 and RS-132, anti-tank RBS-82 were also used in aviation. The MiG-1, MiG-3, LaGG-3, Pe-3, Yak-1, Yak-Sh, Yak-7A, Yak-3, Yak-9, Yak-9D, La-5, La fighters were also armed with rockets. -5FN, La-7 - three on each side. The Su-6 attack aircraft had ten RS-132, the Il-10 had six RS-82 or RS-132, the Pe-2 dive bomber had four RS-132, and the Tu-2 had ten RS-132.

The material was prepared by I. RODIONOV.

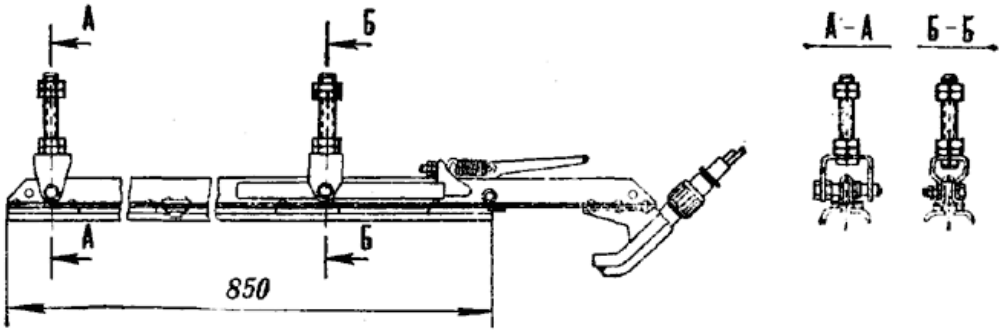


Рис. 1. Реактивное орудие РО-82.

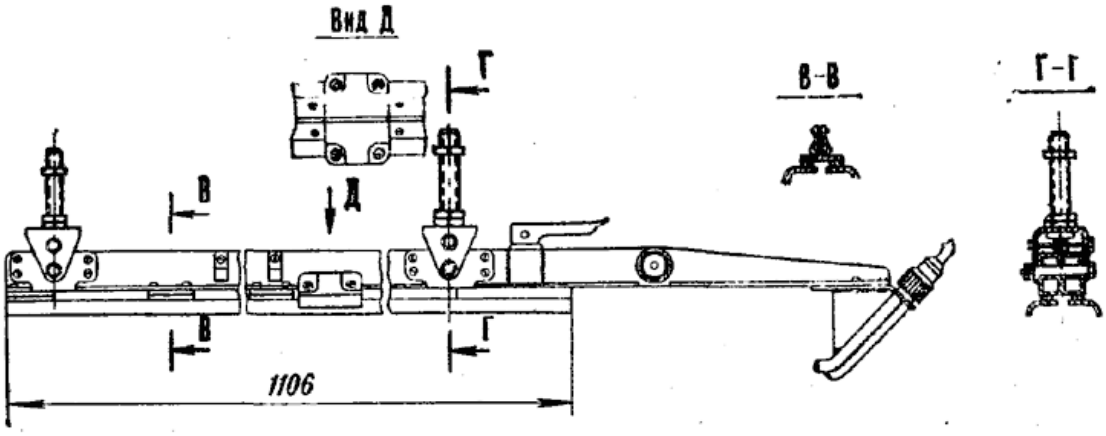


Рис. 2. Реактивное орудие РО-132.

Drawings for printing

Source: "Modelist-Constructor" 1977, No. 7
OCR: mkmagazin.almanacwhf.ru

Partners News

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Ashurbeyli: "With the president I am the president, with the king - the king"

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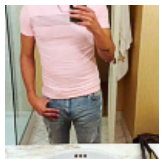
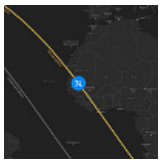
Capital punishment in Asgardia - erasure of personal data


The wife saw one detail in her husband's photo and immediately filed for divorce


Asgardia is the first country in history with a territory in space

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